

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1895.

NUMBER 3

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3 Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office: Rua da Quitanda; Home from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.
Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 73, Rua da Quitanda; Home from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.
Emilia Böhm.—German certificated nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin; 61, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

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From the Montevideo Times, Dec. 28.

THE CHOLERA PANIC.

This panic continues in full force, and our con-
temporaries are full of what may be described as
"cholera literature," though every day shows the
panic and the extreme measures taken to be less
justified. We note, however, that our contem-
poraries are less eager in their demand for such
extremities. Perhaps the threat of closing the
port, and the loss and inconvenience already caus-
ed, are cooling them down and will bring about a
reaction. Amongst the worst sufferers are the
poor hotel and lodging-house keepers, who find
themselves suddenly deprived of the annual harvest
they expect to reap from Argentine visitors. The
shopkeepers and commerce in general will also
severely feel the difference, if the quarantine is
prolonged. In fact there is hardly a branch of
trade that will not suffer. The sanitary guards,
however, will benefit, for we hear that not only are
the river steamship companies compelled to give
them food and lodging on board and to pay them
\$2 gold for the pleasure of their company, but are
also expected to continue the same during the 8
days quarantine to which they become subject!
This is certainly a monstrous imposition. With
the loss of passenger traffic and heavy extra
sanitary charges, it is quite possible that the river
service will be suspended entirely, except for a
weekly trip to Uruguayan ports.

No startling novelty appeared yesterday. The
five "suspect" cases in Buenos Aires all proved
to be of the most ordinary description, to which
no attention would have been paid in normal
times. However, to keep the ball rolling, two
more were reported yesterday, which will probably
prove of the same description. Some four more
cases have appeared in Rosario, two of them fatal,
but it is not yet definitely proved that they are
anything more than an acute form of cholera.
Two fatal cases, which the alarmists immediately
stigmatise as cholera, are also reported from San
Nicolas. There is no doubt there is a slight epi-
demic in the Rosario and Santa Fé district, but not
one of the medical authorities have yet ventured
definitely to pronounce it as characteristic Asiatic
cholera, although it is evident they are only too
anxious to have the glory of doing so. Neither is
it proved that the disease, whatever it is, is danger-
ously epidemic. Nearly every case has been
traced to ordinary causes, such as unhealthy food or
living. However, it has stirred up the sanitary
authorities in Argentina and they are taking pre-
cautions to prevent it developing into anything
more serious. Amongst other things they have
prohibited the sale of unripe fruit and of ice, two
fertile causes of intestinal derangements in hot
weather.

An attempt has been made to trace the appen-
ance of the epidemic to the uncovering of the
corpses of some cholera patients who were buried
near Santa Fé in 1886. If these had been cremated
there never would have been any danger on this
score.

We are glad to say that the local health author-
ities have at last brought them of some internal
measures, and have ordered the sanitary inspectors
to keep a sharp eye on the common lodging-
houses, (convenciones) and other centres of un-
healthiness and infection, also ordering any mea-
sures of disinfection that may be found necessary.
If they had done their duty in this respect from
the first, they need not have been so mightily
afraid of infection and could have dispensed with
quarantine measures so immediately injurious to
commerce, and which are sure to provoke an
equally injurious reprisal on the first opportunity.
Fortunately no "suspected case" has been declared
here yet, and with ordinary care and the return of
milder weather we ought to keep free.

RAMOS MEJIA'S SURRENDER.

On the 11th inst. the Argentine legation of this
city received the following telegram from Buenos
Aires:

"In view of information received, the depart-
ment of hygiene yesterday sanctioned the follow-
ing resolution which it asks the government to put
into execution at once. It reads:

In view of favorable information from our min-
ister in Rio de Janeiro in relation to the progress
of cholera in Brazil, and while this state does not
become worse, the national department of hygiene
resolves:

Art. 1.—The sanitary treatment for arrivals from
Brazil is hereby reduced to prudential observation
only for the ships which carry a medical inspector
on board.

Art. 2.—The ships from Brazil which enter the
port of the Capital should be subjected to the
prescriptions of the decree of 24th October, 1893,
and 9th March, 1894, relative to the embarkation
of ferals (guardas).

Art. 3.—The ships on board of which have
occurred cases of cholera, or yellow fever, during
the voyage, or while remaining in port, will be
subject to the prescriptions of the sanitary regula-
tions.

Art. 4.—The dispositions of the department
relative to the disinfection of immigrants, remain
in force.

Art. 5.—The confirmation of these resolutions is
hereby solicited from the superior government.

The sanitary condition of the ports of Buenos
Aires and La Plata is completely satisfactory.
There is no news from Rosario, Santa Fé and
Colón. The rest of the republic is uninfected.
Salutations, Sr. Minister.—J. M. Ramos Mejia,
president of the department of hygiene. F. A.
Bates, secretary.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily cable report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1895.

The absurdity of our ordinary precautions are now shown to good advantage along the Central railway, where a kind of quarantine is maintained against the infected districts of the Parahyba valley. To be valuable, a quarantine should be effective, which is very rarely the case. The gate is closed, perhaps, but there are a hundred holes in the fence each side through which contagion can creep. To illustrate this, let us cite a few examples. The place which has suffered most from the epidemic is Barra do Pirahy, where there have been about 120 cases of illness up to the present time. The passenger trains on the Central railway do not stop at this station, to avoid infection—but they stop about 50 yards outside, where passengers are permitted to leave the coaches and converse with the residents, buying food, fruit, etc., and even to walk up to the station. It is nothing but a roaring farce! If there is infection in the Barra, then it is just as dangerous 50 yards away from the station, as in the station itself! And it is particularly dangerous in the water and fruits supplied to the passengers. Every one of these passenger trains includes a sanitary coach, loaded down with *brios*, remedies and authority. The sanitary inspector runs the train. And yet, he is not at all aware that it is a silly farce to run through the Barra station, and then stop 50 yards beyond, where the passengers are permitted to mingle with the residents just as freely as they could possibly do in the station itself. When the train reaches Belém, then the grand display of scientific prevention begins! It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant comedies of the day! The arriving train is carefully run in on the track opposite the station, the passengers are compelled to alight on that side where they are interrogated as to name, age, nationality, business and residence, where their bags and parcels are ticked and taken away from them for disinfection, where they are sprinkled or drenched with a disinfecting fluid by means of a syringe, and where they are then compelled to wash their faces and hands in disinfectants. What good the foul smelling fluid does, the Lord only knows. The victim is then marched into a kind of tent, or shed, where he waits until the so-called disinfecting process is finished. Wet and chilled, his situation is anything but comfortable. Add to this the consciousness that men of influence, and those who stubbornly refuse to submit to the "disinfecting," are allowed to escape the infliction and consequent discomfort, and to retain their bags free of disinfection, and we have enough to cause an illness even where one did not exist. Then when the disinfection is finished, the passengers are sent across the track and are permitted to return to their coaches, where they find everything wet and smelling of carbolic acid. The sanitary guards have been throwing water containing carbolic acid all over the coaches, inside and out, and have left them in that condition for the hour's ride into the city! One may escape the bacillus comma in this way, but if he escapes a chill, or a fever, or rheumatism, he may consider himself fortunate. His clothes are spotted, if not spoiled, and his temper is grievously upset, and if he does not say that he prefers Asiatic cholera any day to those—sanitary blockheads, it will be because he is a good practical Christian, full of forgiveness, and unable to swear.

It is singular how easily a public man can deceive himself. He thinks that a certain thing ought to be done and that he will use every effort to have it done—and then, to him, it is done. The Czar and Kaiser have for years been proclaiming peace in Europe and assuring us that they are using their very best efforts to maintain peace, and all the while they have been watching each other like angry dogs, increasing their armies and preparing for war. Apparently they really believe that they are the guardians of peace, and that by using force to repress every symptom of disturbance they are really preserving the peace. It is something like choking your adversary into insensibility in order not to fight with him. On the 13th inst. there was an exhibition of this amiable weakness in Buenos Aires which is worthy of comment. The ex-minister of foreign affairs, now minister of interior, Dr. Eduardo Costa, gave a little luncheon to the diplomatic corps, and then improved the occasion to talk about peace and disarmament here in South America. In the course of his remarks he expressed the opinion that the disarmament of Argentina, Brazil and Chili would contribute greatly to the progress of South America. We agree entirely with the opinion expressed, but we have serious doubts as to its sincerity. Dr. Costa is a man of high character and ability, and he unquestionably believes just what he says, but when we reflect that the ministry of which he is now the chief, has only just purchased a hundred thousand rifles, several batteries of Krupp guns, immense stores of ammunition, a torpedo cruiser, and various other military resources, we are compelled to doubt his sincerity. If we are not mistaken, Argentina has an order in Europe for more war ships. Chili and Brazil are also rapidly increasing their armaments, in ships, guns, rifles and ammunition. All three nations are impoverishing themselves to keep up a military force, wholly unnecessary and largely beyond their means. Disarmament would be a blessing to all three of them, but—we would like to remind Dr. Costa—disarmament does not mean the acquisition of more arms. More ships, and guns, and rifles and powder is a poor preparation for peace, and affords no relief whatever to the overburdened taxpayer. Horace Greeley once said that the way to resume specie payments, is to resume. It may be said, with equal force, that the way to disarm is to disarm! Let the ships be sold; China and Japan will buy the whole lot of them. Sell off the guns, and rifles, and cartridges also, and disband the armies! Send the generals and colonels home and tell them to earn their own living henceforth. And then remit the taxes required so that the taxpayer can at once know something of the practical blessings of peace. That prosperity will result, we are certain, and that peace and good order will follow we do not doubt. The military classes have been the prime causes of most of the disturbances in South America; turn them into plain civilians, without any special privileges, and we shall know more of peace and orderly development than Dr. Costa has dared to believe possible in his sweetest dreams.

No better testimony could have been supplied as to the accuracy of our remarks on quarantines in South America, than the *Olympo* incident of the past week. This steamer arrived at Ilha Grande on December 25th with a cargo of live cattle, wheat, etc., for this port. On the 26th she was sent up to discharge the cattle just outside the harbor entrance. On the 3rd inst. she returned to Ilha Grande to undergo quarantine preparatory to entering this port for the discharge of the remainder of her cargo. Some kind of an epidemic broke out on board, however, which proved to be very fatal. Not being a passenger steamer, the *Olympo* had no physician, and was probably provided with a very meagre supply of medicines. Help was promptly solicited from the quarantine authorities, and permission to land the sick for treatment and the dead for burial. But, though Ilha Grande is a quarantine station on which hundreds of contos have been expended for the express purpose of meeting just such cases as this, the unfortunate ship was repelled at every point. We are told that the quarantine doctor has never been on board, and up to last advices he has not even sent aboard the medicines and disinfectants so urgently needed. He

believes the epidemic to be cholera, but he does nothing whatever to overcome it. As for landing the sick and the dead, both requests were refused on the ground that they had no lazaretto hospital and no cremating furnace. The captain was therefore left to the alternative of throwing the dead overboard—which is far more dangerous than landing them for burial on an isolated island—and of caring for his sick as best he could without medicines and medical advice. This state of affairs lasted until the night of the 9th, when the captain determined to come to this port for the relief he could not obtain at Ilha Grande. He entered this port without difficulty, but was induced on the following morning by the sanitary officials of this port to return to Ilha Grande, under an express promise to send him the relief needed within twenty-four hours. This promise has not been kept, nor can we learn that any steps have been taken to do so. Another armed vessel, however, has been sent down to stand guard over these unhappy victims of cowardice, incompetence and selfishness. If they reach out for water or food, give them no mercy! They are unfortunate, and afflicted, and helpless; let them die! To save our worthless bodies from contagion, let them die! To show how enlightened and humane we are, we have built a great quarantine station, and then to keep it free from contagion we let the afflicted look on it from afar off—and die! We have a medical fraternity numbering many thousands, and we are manufacturing hundreds more every year. They are supposed to be devoting their talents and lives to the relief of the sick and suffering! And yet, not one of them has the courage to offer his services to this unfortunate ship, and barely two or three have humanity enough to protest against this cold-blooded selfishness! Talk as you may, there is no defence, no excuse for such inhumanity! A government which can do no better than this is unfit to govern, for its first and highest attribute is to protect life. And a people which consciously commit such acts of barbarism in their relations with the outside world, are unworthy a place in the sisterhood of nations. The commercial world should permit these barbarities no longer. If a country can not exist without artificial barriers to keep out contagious disease, then it should be compelled to maintain them efficiently and properly, or else to delegate the service to some properly equipped international commission. It is time that this shooting, and starving, and betraying the helpless sick should be ended! It is time that such barbarities as the expulsion of infected passenger ships from port after port, should be prohibited by the strong hand of international law! If the weaker nations are unwilling to take the risk, then a "Red Cross society" of the seas should be organized for the relief of those cast out upon its unfriendly bosom!

ACCORDING to a telegram from Buenos Aires to the Argentine legation on the 11th, the sanitary authorities of that port have thrown up the sponge and acknowledged themselves beaten at their own game. They have been taught a lesson which we trust will not soon be forgotten, for they have been made to see that quarantine is a game that two can play at, and that they no longer hold the position of advantage in the contest. They have been made to see that Brazil has become a very important customer for their products and that a war of quarantines will cause them much the greater injury. As long as Brazil took but few of their products, they amused themselves every year with the imposition of quarantine for the most trifling causes, and that too with an effrontery and arbitrariness that practically added an insult to the injury. There are good reasons for believing that they wished to compel the steamship companies to omit their calls at Brazilian ports, and to thus secure an important advantage in the commercial rivalry between the two countries. The trade with Brazil, however, has been too valuable to be ignored, and these companies have therefore submitted to every kind of vexation and prejudice rather than surrender their Brazilian connection. The last two or three years has worked an unexpected change in the situation, a change of which the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities seem to have been ignorant until within the past month. The outbreak of some kind of an epidemic in the province of Santa Fé, similar

apparently to what has been raging here, has enabled the Brazilians to return the compliment by declaring quarantine against Argentina. To the evident surprise of the Argentine officials, an immediate protest was the result, and they found that several important industries were prejudiced by this interruption to the trade between the two countries. They protested, of course, and denied the existence of a cholera epidemic in the country, but they very soon found that they could do nothing effective because of their own quarantine against Brazil, and because of the unsavory record which they have made in past years. And so, to save themselves from further loss they have been compelled to raise their quarantine against Brazil, notwithstanding the fact that the so-called epidemic here is not yet suppressed, and the further circumstance that we are just entering the months when fever generally makes its appearance. A more complete surrender has rarely been put on record, and it is all the more noticeable because hitherto the Argentines have refused even to listen to the protests against their own arbitrary action.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Senate has thrown out the general amnesty project.

—Rumors of the intended resignation of President Sáenz Peña are again current.

—A heavy rainstorm visited Mendoza on the 8th inst. and caused immense prejudices. The damages are estimated at two millions of dollars, currency.

—A boy of 16, belonging to one of the military battalions in Montevideo, recently tried to commit suicide. He wounded himself severely with a rifle, and when asked why he did it, he said that "it is better to die than to live under continual blows."

—Several important strikes have been in progress in Buenos Aires during the past ten days, which include the bakers, the stevedores and the laborers and sailors in the docks. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 men are involved in these strikes.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo in November numbered 1,501 from across seas and 3,734 from Argentina. The departures were 433 across seas and 3,921 for Argentina in the same month. Of these 377 were from Brazil and 163 to that country.

—The following prices and resolutions have been definitely adopted by the Baker's League, and, excepting the last, seem reasonable enough. First-class bread, 8 cents the kilo. Second-class bread, to be sold to poor people over the counter, 6 cents the kilo. Bread one day old, to poor people, 4 cents the kilo. No loaves exchanged or returned. No letting of ovens for the baking of private dough. —Montevideo Times.

—General Mansilla takes exception to the following criticism on Argentina which appeared in *Le Temps* of Paris:—"While foreigners work, citizens are involved in political intrigues, they occasionally fire a few shots in the streets, settle the accounts of their electoral triumphs with public money and observe the tottering condition of their government between anarchy or dictatorship." Is there really any exaggeration in the picture? That is the question. —Times of Argentina.

—A lunch was given to the diplomatic corps in Buenos Aires on the 13th by Dr. Eduardo Costa, minister of the interior and chief of the cabinet. The Brazilian minister, Dr. Fernando Aboito, was not present, and Brazil was represented by Admiral Custodio de Mello, who was one of the speakers. The principal topic was the hope expressed by Dr. Costa that Argentina, Brazil and Chili might arrange a disarmament, which he considered would contribute powerfully to the prosperity of all South America.

—Of the cholera scare and the quarantine restrictions decreed against Argentine arrivals, the *Montevideo Times* of Dec. 25th says:—"It is probable that the Uruguayan authorities will continue Montevideo and Paysandú as the only ports of call for vessels from Argentina. At the latter a lazaret will be established on the river-island of Almiron. The board of health has constituted itself in permanent session, so as to be able to act promptly as further occasion may arise. We have not yet heard of a single preventive or sanitary measure having been taken in the capital, though they are far more necessary than these excessive quarantines. At present the energy of the authorities seems monopolized by alarmist telegrams and quarantine measures. This is not treating the situation very seriously. Fortunately the majority of the people, or at all events the educated classes, do not share the alarm of the authorities."

—An example of provincial legislative decorum comes all the way from San Juan. One honorable deputy shot another dead in the hall of the San Juan legislature on Wednesday afternoon. Samuel Robles, the assassin, is a school teacher as well as a provincial deputy. His victim was Dr. Avelino Alvarez, a retired army surgeon. Hot words arose between them during a debate. When the session was over and Alvarez was leaving the house he met Robles in the hall and offered to shake hands with him. Robles refused. Alvarez then slapped him in the face; whereupon Robles drew a revolver and shot his colleague dead on the spot. It is by patriotic and sapient conduct like this that the spirit of republican fraternity is nourished in this federal and very republican republic. It is by generous and touching acts of this kind that the civic virtues, culture and greatness of the Latin race are manifested and vindicated. —Southern Cross.

—The attention of the customs and police authorities is called to the great necessity of protecting coffee from robbery at the Doças. As present these robberies are not only committed inside the Doças, but in the streets outside, where the bags are punctured in open daylight and coffee extracted. The coffee is then sold in a neighboring *venda*, whose proprietor is driving a flourishing business. From investigations made on the spot, it has been found that from two to three per cent of the coffee has disappeared between the *encomendados* and the point of commutation. The director of the Doças is indifferent to complaints, and the thieves are belligerent, not infrequently attacking the shipping clerks who interfere with checking. It is a crying disgrace that something is not done to stop so criminal a practice.

—A Bahia telegram of the 10th says that advices from the interior of that state promise a large coffee crop.

—The planters of Piau, Minas Geraes, have made a protest of the nature of that against the heavy charges imposed upon coffee. They claim that coffee from that neighborhood pays in freight and taxes over 20¢ a bag, or 5¢ an arroba, by the time it reaches Rio de Janeiro. There is a good old fable which might be quoted just here—the killing of the hen that laid golden eggs—but we forbear.

LOCAL NOTES

—General Santos Dias has been appointed to command the 5th military district, that of Santa Catharina.

—We are advised that a letter was mailed in São Paulo to our address on the 3rd inst. It has not yet arrived. Will the postoffice look it up?

—General Roberto Ferreira left for Pará on the 10th. Within three months we shall expect to hear of political troubles in Pará so grave as to necessitate military intervention.

—The minister of finance, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, has recently purchased the Diogo Velho residence in Rua Senador Vergueiro for \$15,000, and will soon establish his family there.

—The appointment of Dr. André Cavalcanti, the present chief of police, to the Supreme Federal Tribunal is now spoken of. He is doing so well on the police that his promotion will be sincerely regretted.

—The death of Councillor Eduardo de Andrade Pinto occurred in this city on the 10th inst. The deceased was prominent in political life in the time of the monarchy, and was generally esteemed as a man of high character and great ability.

—The *Journal* recommends the suppression of the military attachés in the legations where they are now maintained. They were designed principally as sinecures for the sons of the young republicans who thought that their services entitled them to live abroad at the expense of the taxpayer.

—The rainstorm which visited this city on New Year's day has been succeeded by almost daily rains. Thus far January has been exceptionally cool, and the city is phenomenally healthy. The death rate this month has been as low as 10 in one day, an abnormally low rate for a city of something over a half million population.

—The government has appointed Dr. João Baptista de Lacerda as director of the Museu Nacional. The new director has been for many years the sub-director of the physiological laboratory of the museum, and is best known, perhaps, for his experiments in connection with the use of permanganate of potash as an antidote against poisonous snake bites.

—The director of the Ilha Grande quarantine station has asked for a force of 50 soldiers, ostensibly to maintain a sanitary cordon. In reality, however, they are required to keep anyone from making use of the island, and to keep the sick away. They will be provided with cartridges to shoot any poor sick wretch who may want even the poorest service which humanity can render.

—It must be admitted that there are some signs indicating prospects of improvement in the postoffice. They are becoming sensitive. We were favored on the 11th inst. with a copy of the *Revista*, of Buenos Aires, of November 24th, and the date stamp was torn off the wrapper, apparently to embarrass reclamations. The next step will probably be to deliver the papers a little earlier.

—In view of the *Tercera* disaster the minister of marine has issued instructions to the captain of the port to oblige all national vessels, whether ocean-going, coasting, or engaged in port service to carry the number of boats, life belts, and life buoys, recommended by the marine congress of Washington, and that every steamer engaged in carrying passengers in this bay should be provided with a fire engine and twelve leather buckets.

—The *Journal* says that, according to a telegram to the *Times* from Philadelphia, dated the 21st ult., a Chinese agent was then in Washington negotiating with Minister Mendonça for the purchase of the *Nichteroy*, with its dynamite gun, and the *Andrada*, the two phenomenal additions to the Brazilian navy made by the said minister himself. The *Journal* expresses the hope that the minister will be permitted to recoup the money which he invested in these ships, in which pieces hope many others will derive some benefit.

—A peculiar case occurred last week in the matter of quarantine restrictions. The British steamer *Olympo* had been condemned to rigorous quarantine at Ilha Grande, having had several deaths of a suspected character on board. Unable to obtain medicines and medical assistance at Ilha Grande, the captain finally resorted to come to this port, which he did. He not only left Ilha Grande without hindrance, but he came into port without difficulty. His request for medicines, etc., here met the same treatment accorded at Ilha Grande, and he was finally compelled to return there without the relief sought. The incident shows both the cowardice and heartlessness of the officials in charge of our sanitary service. They permit men to die on board a steamer without being seen by a physician, and even neglect to send them the supplies necessary to their existence.

—A pamphlet recently published by Dr. Elpidio de Mesquita, gives an account of the expulsion of 10 foreigners from Brazil by the last government. After ten months' imprisonment, without being formally accused of any crime, the Dictator resolved to have them expelled from the country in September last. Application was at once made for *habeas corpus*, the period of which law having ended August 31st, and the order was promptly granted by the Supreme Tribunal. The Dictator, however, issued a decree, dated back to August 25th, ordering their expulsion, and they were sent away on the *Thames* on September 26th. Among them was the well-known naturalist Dr. Wilhelm von Linden. On September 16th the Supreme Tribunal gave an unequivocal decision against the right of the executive to expel foreigners, or to hold them for expulsion, as the law gives him no such authority and the constitution expressly guarantees to foreigners all the rights of legal protection accorded to citizens.

—Another change in the uniform of the army has been decreed. One would think that quite money enough had been spent in this way.

—Another fugitive President has taken refuge in the United States. It is to be hoped that the American people will learn that something more than the name "republic" is required to make a free, self-governing nation.

—A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says that the court martial convened to try Capt. Augusto de Castilhos and some of his subordinates for their action against the insurgents in this bay and at the River, has resulted in their acquittal by a unanimous vote.

—The lawyers are now busily engaged on the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when they have finished the case for all it is worth, the defendant will be absolved without a stain on his character. In the meantime the victims of the Companhia Geral swindle will have become seasoned to the losses which they have suffered.

—There was a row at Cascadura Sunday night between the police and a group of employees of the Central railway. A considerable force of policemen and soldiers was sent to the place, where peace was restored about midnight. Some of the brackmen were arrested and were given the opportunity to reflect at their leisure in the police station.

—There is some gigantic lying in progress throughout the country in regard to the recent elections. One party is denouncing all kinds of fraud and violence, while the other is congratulating the country on the good order and scrupulous honesty which reigned. We give it up surely, but we are doubtful about the good order all the same.

—It is said that the authorities have not yet removed the powder left in one of the keepers' houses in the Jardim d'Acclimação. A large quantity of explosives are still stored, also, in the old museum building, and the old hulk *Foios*, on the bay, is believed to have powder on board. Any of these deposits might cause a terrible disaster at any time.

—The *Gazeta* has an envelope in its possession showing that a legibly-addressed letter from this city to São Paulo, which was dispatched November 11th last, reached its destination only on January 8th. On January 5th it was in Uberaba, Minas Geraes. It is curious to see how unwieldy the postoffice authorities remain under all these disclosures of negligence and incompetence.

—The daily rainstorms which have visited this city since the 1st inst., culminated last evening of the 11th inst. in a genuine, old-fashioned down-pour. The streets on the hillsides became rivers, and those on the level were filled with water to such an extent that the shops and dwellings in many localities were flooded. Much damage was done to the streets by sand and to buildings by the floods.

—The city government has very properly closed the gambling dens, called "book-makers" and "sportsmen's banks," and also the ball-playing establishments, called *frontiers*, except on Sundays. These places afford very little amusement beyond facilities for gambling, and their suspension will be a public benefit. In our opinion the jockey-club and race-courses might well receive a little gentle correction also.

—Considerable indignation has been aroused by the conduct of Capt. Cook of the *Sorata*, who on arrival in port on the morning of the 14th posted a notice advising passengers not to go ashore because of an epidemic of yellow fever in the city. The port officers interfered and had the notice taken down, but the chauvinists are considerably agitated over the matter still. The captain says that he was advised by the agents in Montevideo that yellow fever is raging in Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Journal do Brazil* has recently published particulars of the occupation of the town of Magé, first by the insurgents and then by the government forces. The first treated the residents considerately and paid for what they received. The latter, when they took possession of the place, committed every kind of excess. It is openly charged that the government commander, Col. Godolphin, gave the order "aquele e degola" (sack and cut throats) when the national forces entered the town.

—If Brazil enters into another negotiation with Argentina for a sanitary convention between the two countries, she should insist on the abolition of the sanitary inspector for steamers. These men are generally young *medicos* who have had no medical experience and know very little of the responsible duties entrusted to them. Occasionally men are appointed who are not physicians. We have heard of one who was a pharmacist. These men are the cause of much trouble, and they will continue to be an obstacle as long as they are employed. A responsible, experienced visiting physician is all that the service requires.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 13th contains a letter from Dr. Serzedello in regard to the incidents which led to his resignation of the portfolio of finance in April 1893. He says that his and Custodio de Mello were strongly opposed to the continuation of the war against Rio Grande, and that Floriano consented to a proposal for the pacification of that state. Failing to keep his word in this matter and insisting upon the suspension of the *tribunal de contas*, against the advice of the minister, he felt himself compelled to resign. He charged that the action of the President was due to an intrigue, one factor of which was the appointment of Dr. Felisbello Freire to a seat in the cabinet.

—An inquiry instituted by the *Journal do Commercio* has developed the following facts in regard to the suspected cholera cases sent over to Jurujuba of which so much has been said in the columns of the *Pais* and by our hysterical sanitary board. From December 4th to January 5th 12 patients were sent to Jurujuba as suspected cholera cases, of whom 4 died. For the week ending January 12th to more patients were sent over, of whom 2 died. Not one of these cases was diagnosed as cholera morbus. On the 12th there were 6 patients in the lazaretto under treatment, of which one was in a bad state, one was in a hopeful condition and 4 were convalescent. This is the true history of our local cholera scare, of which alarmists have made so much capital.

—The new Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires, Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes, left for that city on the 13th inst.

—The cruiser *Andrada* has been sent down to Ilha Grande to help maintain order among the ships in quarantine.

—The necessity of a sanitary convention with Brazil is now talked of in Buenos Aires. Possibly Dr. Ramos Mejia is now willing to make a few concessions.

—It is reported that Dr. Afonso Penna, ex-governor of Minas Geraes, has declined the appointment to the Supreme Federal Tribunal. We are inclined to believe that this act is a wise one, for he can be far more useful where he is than in the judiciary.

—Col. Godolphin, who is now stationed in São Paulo, denies the charges that Magé was pillaged by the force under his command. In proof of this, after defying the complainants to prove the contrary, he asserts that he found the mosaical flag at the public offices. If this is a proof, then the Central railway is rebellious, for it is still using stamps with the title "E. de V. D. Pedro II" on them. Col. Godolphin should try against it perhaps he can find a better proof of his innocence next time.

—The *Pais* hears that one of the naval officers who abandoned the revolt because of Saldanha da Gama's manifesto of December 1893, and who has been imprisoned ever since, has recently escaped from the hospital where he was under treatment. He probably expected that he would be received with a brass band and fireworks when he left the revolt and returned to the fold. After a year's imprisonment he finds that the fate of the prodigal son has been reversed in these enlightened times, and he has probably gone back to the ranks of the discontented.

—According to the recently-published defence of Dr. Felisbello Freire, a conspiracy was on foot in April, 1893, headed by Senator Cunha Junior, the confidential adviser of Floriano Peixoto, to secure the re-election of the President for the next four years. This is expressly prohibited by the constitution. Cunha Junior called on Dr. Felisbello to consult him about an amendment to the constitution. Dr. Felisbello said that he pointed out the impossibility of this, as such an amendment must be considered in two sessions of Congress and time only remained for one session before the presidential elections. He concluded, however, that the difficulty might be overcome by calling an extra session in January, 1894, at which the question could be resolved. Soon after giving this decision, Dr. Felisbello was appointed to a cabinet position, and Serzedello and Custodio resigned. These are historical points worth remembering.

BIRTH.

At Bahia on the 4th January the wife of Frederick Bena, of a son.

YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever epidemic of the past year was the cause of 4,701 deaths, the monthly totals being as follows:

January.....	368
February.....	1,335
March.....	1,921
April.....	651
May.....	275
June.....	101
July.....	14
August.....	12
September.....	3
October.....	2
November.....	0
December.....	6

The number of deaths at the Jurujuba hospital is not given. As many patients are sent there from this city, as well as from the port, its record should be given in connection with the above.

It is to be noted that the past year was a particularly bad one in many respects. The lent was very great during the summer, and had fevers of various descriptions raged. The *Misericordias* reports that the mortality in March, 3,623, from all causes is the greatest on record, while the aggregate for the five months from January to May was nearly equal to the total for the whole of 1893. The crowded condition of the shipping and the exceptional situation in which the population was placed, owing to the revolt, are probably causes for much of this large mortality. It is not yet known how many lives were lost through the revolt.

THE "TERCEIRA" DISASTER.

The terrible disaster of the 6th inst. is still the subject of anxious inquiry and the topic of general conversation. Although a police investigation has been in progress for many days past, the original cause of the fire is still unsettled, though it is generally believed that it originated in the unprotected woodwork surrounding the smoke-stack of the small engine used to run the electric lights. There are reasons for believing, also, that the electric light was not well mounted, the machinist employed for that purpose not being an experienced electrician.

The conduct of the passengers of the *Quinta* is also being allowed to fall into the background. Conduct of this description does not appeal to popular prejudice, somehow, and no one cares to urge an investigation. Had a schoolboy been soundly flogged, the newspapers would have been bristled with indignant denunciations, for flogging is one of the pet aversions of the public. An act of criminal cowardice, like the forcible prevention of the master of the *Quinta* from going to the rescue of the passengers of the *Tercera*, is quite another thing. It appeals to no prejudice, and the enormity of the act is really not understood.

The number of lives lost is still unknown. Over 70 bodies have been recovered thus far, but many persons are still missing and the search is still going on. Some of the bodies were found outside the harbor, having been carried out to sea by the tide. It is thought that some of the victims were carried down with the wreck, having been unable to escape from the burning boat, but no diver has as yet been sent down to investigate. It is believed that the total loss of life can not be less than one hundred.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Royal Mail agency has been moved to 73, Rua 1^a de Março.

—The Brazilian consulate at Cardiff is to be suppressed for want of an appropriation.

—The November receipts of rubber at Manóas amounted to 874,375 kilos.

—The Royal Insurance Co. has obtained permission to transact business in Santa Catharina and Paraná.

—A telegram from Uberaba on the 14th says that many thousands of cattle are passing that place for the pasture grounds of southern Minas.

—The terrible accident of the 6th to the ferry boat *Tercera* has been the means of resurrecting the scheme of building a bridge across the bay.

—The Pará state government has been authorized to call for tenders for a steamship service between the river ports of Manóas and Mediterranean, with calls at Iacoutara and Perinópolis.

—Trade is so bad in the north that the steamers running between Maranhão and Liverpool via Lisbon have recently been compelled to seek return cargoes at other Brazilian ports. It is said that this has never before occurred during the twenty-years service of these steamers.

—An extraordinary meeting of the St. John del Rey Mining Co. was held in London on the 20th ult., at which it was resolved to increase the company's capital from £462,000 to £500,000, by the issue of £38,000 in 1s shares. This capital includes £177,760 of convertible bonds, which may be converted into shares at the pleasure of the holders.

—There is evidently something wrong in Bahia. The Ger. bk. *Aranda*, the Nor. bk. *Zeppeland*, and *Aspten*, from Hamburg, and the Ger. bk. *Maria*, from Liverpool, have been denounced as having brought out large quantities of smuggled goods. It is said that their manifests have disappeared. There have been so many denunciations of this character lately, that we must believe either that Bahia is full of smugglers, or that some customs official is trying to make mischief.

—The Bahia municipal sleep-keeping experiment is resulting in a costly failure, as we anticipated. The municipal council has recently arranged with the butchers to sell jerked beef (*carne secca*) at 880 rs. a kilo. The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the municipality lost about 100,000\$ during the 42 days it diminished prices. If the municipality, by saying no rents and no taxes, loses money on certain prices, how can it expect business men to do better?

—A somewhat dangerous complication is arising in the discharge of cattle. Generally the steamers bringing live stock from the River are detained at Ilha Grande from three to nine days, and with the result that it sometimes occurs that from seven to ten thousand head of cattle are accumulated in the quarantine stockpiles. This is certainly far from favorable to the healthfulness of that place. Surely something might be done to land the cattle at Sepetiba.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—At Maranhão the customs receipts in November amounted to 232,368\$284.

—The export tax on coffee yielded 133,102\$311 for the state of Espírito Santo last month.

—The November receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,126,731\$375, and of the state *recebidos* 1,128,104\$903.

—The Espírito Santo budget for this year estimates the receipts at 3,311,000\$, and the expenditures at 3,304,368\$770.

—The President has declined to accept the resignation of Drs. Rangel Pestana, Fernando Lobo and Castello Branco, the government directors of the Banco da República.

—The municipal council of Nova Friburgo has resolved to borrow 800,000\$ for a system of water works. The taxpayer should have something to say about these schemes, for it means an immense load of indebtedness for the Brazilian people in the near future.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 10th says that although Prefect Valladares borrowed 5,000,000\$ only a few days ago, barely one-fifth of that sum now exists in the municipal treasury. The rate at which money is being squandered in this city will soon bring us into a state of indebtedness serious enough to alarm even the jobbers who are now enriching themselves at our expense.

—The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted to 1,699,002\$664, against 1,644,592\$539 in the same month of 1893. The state treasury receipts in the same month were 516,987\$362 in 1894, against 621,077\$543 in 1893. The total receipts for the year were:

	custom-house	state treasury
1894.....	19,515,585\$945	5,251,497\$218
1893.....	18,338,617\$558	4,914,790\$823

Increase..... 1,176,968\$387 336,706\$395

—The London correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* telegraphs as follows:

"London, 8th January, 7 p. m.—I am informed that the Messrs. Rothschilds are completing the arrangements necessary for the emission of 2,000,000 in national Brazilian treasury bills, an operation identical to what they made with the same treasury in 1892. I am told that these bills will be emitted of a type and interest rate very advantageous to Brazil.

The notice has occasioned a lively sensation here that the government had spent the sum of £35,000,000 in the repression of the recent revolt, and the general opinion in South American circles is that there have been enormous waste, not justified by the circumstances."

On the following day the minister of finance received the following telegram:

"London, 9th January.—We have great pleasure in communicating to your excellency that we have placed all the Treasury bills in accordance with the instructions received. The success of this great operation has produced an excellent influence on Brazilian funds. Those of 4 per cent. have gone up to 7½ and the Western of Minas to 80½."

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 12th January, 1895.

NAME	Tons	Master	Entered	From	Consignees	Destinations
American						
bk Amy	658	Blackford	Dec. 4	Baltimore	Leveing & Co.	
Ing Moses B. Tower	168	Travis	Nov. 30	Cape Verde	To order	
bg Hattie M. Butt	374	Goold	13	New-York	Companhia Industria	
bk White Wings	654	Daivison	13	Baltimore	Watson & Co.	
bk D. Pedro H.	428	Holings	15	do	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
bk Lillian	393	Witley	18	New York	V. W. Guzman & Co.	
bk Munroe	443	Kane	27	Panama	Companhia de Tecidos Alland	
bk Doris	866	Bonner	29	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.	
ship City of Montreal	1112	Greene	30	New-York	To order	
bk C. Southard Hulbert	1030	Southard	2	New-York	do	
ship Alameda	1400	Ous	5	do	do	
bgm W. C. Hutchings	428	Armstrong	11	Panama	C. W. Gross & Co.	In distress
Argentine						
bk Bartholomew	430	Silva	July 19	Hobbs	Santos Abreu & Co	
bk Belgium	183	Kite	17	Penamallow	do	
bk Mercedes A. Tezanos	573	Barros	Dec. 9	Montevideo	L. Podesta & Filho	Buenos Aires
bk Luisa Cascaes	123	Arenas	15	S. João Barra	Campanha & Co.	
ship Felix	137	Silva	Jan. 5	Santos	To order	
Austrian						
bk Josef	490	Betz	Dec. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos
British						
bk Faremore	945	Ross	Nov. 3	Blackock	John Moore & Co.	
bk Serial Wynn	157	Jones	17	Rangoon	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
ship Lazie Burton	1154	Rice	17	Panama	Belmonte Rodrigues & Co.	
bk Cambusnetham	1366	Hughes	17	Bangkok	Ch. Hecksher & Co.	S. Francisco, D.
ship Annie Maud	1093	Locke	19	Cardiff	To order	
ship Balaklava	1273	Stoddard	19	Rangoon	Brazilian Coal Co.	
ship Royal Alice	1190	Rampson	20	do	Norton, Megaw & Co.	Newcastle, D
bk Shiner	1173	Shepard	20	Antwerp	John Moore & Co.	
bk Dindale	1114	Townsend	24	Rangoon	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
bk Auriga	590	Richard	25	Cardiff	Leveing & Co.	Baltimore
ship Favourite	1462	Dunham	26	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & Co.	
bk John Gombies	984	Tyomas	26	Manchester	Royal Mail Co.	Buenos Ayres
bk Cosmopolita	984	Tyomas	26	Newcastle	Walter Clummen & Co.	
bk Pelecano	874	Ottenson	30	Norwich	Max. Notmann & Co.	
ship Tweeddale	1403	Menzies	30	Bangkok	Wilson Sons & Co.	
ship Pythome	1799	Angell	Dec. 6	Cardiff	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
bk Hebe	120	Coon	6	Paspebac	Brazilian Coal Co.	
bk Annie Binyan	991	Sanders	9	Cardiff	Assumpção & Co.	
bk Sam Mendel	1085	Mitchell	11	Newcastle	R. F. Oeste de Minas	A Bay D
bk Castor	1085	Mitchell	11	Newcastle	Quayle, Davidson & Co.	
bk Parthenia	749	Daves	13	Cardiff	Belmonte Rodrigues & Co.	
ship Newman Hall	1340	Daves	13	Hull	do	
ship Royal Fort	2988	Cooper	15	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
ship Lennie Burnell	1328	Mc. Lauchlin	15	New-York	Gas Co.	
bk King Alfred	1242	Griffiths	19	Rangoon	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
bk Ancon	1234	Birgdon	22	New-Port	To order	
ship Superb	1360	Williams	22	Rangoon	Large Irons	
bk Most y Don	1023	Evans	24	Bangkok	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
bk County of Angles	795	Mann	25	Rangoon	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
bk Noddleburn	1033	Hervar	25	Cardiff	Herman Seitz & Co.	
bk Janet Court	995	Hervar	25	Cardiff	To order	
ship Longmore	1786	Spencer	25	do	Massachusetts Maritimes	
ship Stanley	2105	Edget	26	Hull	Lage Irons	
ship Dominion	2270	Meredith	26	Quebec	Gas Co.	
bk James L. Harway	958	Graff	26	Brunswick	C. G. C. e Industria	
bk Antigua	733	Stoner	27	Cardiff	To order	
bk Mentor	360	Griffiths	27	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	
bk Kirkcaldy	733	Casson	28	Bangkok	R. J. Hardson	
ship Zuleika	1091	Chalmers	29	Hull	Gas Co.	
ship Crocodile	2400	W. Wilson	31	Montevideo	To order	
bk Glenrosa	427	Card	31	New-Port	do	
bk Darwin	500	Thomas	31	Cardiff	Messageries Maritimes.	
ship Monrovia	1290	Dunlop	3	Rangoon	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
bk Mary Mc. Master	520	Phillips	3	Montevideo	do	
bk Rydalmere	1246	Phillips	3	Rangoon	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
sch Hugonette	129	Gauthier	5	Gaspe	Norton Megaw & Co.	
bk Port Carisle	1848	Hand	5	Rangoon	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
bgm Snowdrop	149	Butel	7	Gaspe	Gas Company	
ship Jane Burrill	1832	Robertson	7	Norfolk	To order	
bk Sowter Castle	1784	Walcott	7	Cardiff	Royal Mail Co.	
bk Trongette	940	Scoble	7	Rangoon	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
bk Kelvin	1055	Lockhart	7	Cardiff	do	
bg C. R. C.	216	Romerit	12	Paspebac	do	
Danish						
bk Wilhelmine	812	Nidefar	Nov. 29	Londres	Walter Christiansen & Co.	
bk Olga	902	Schmidt	Dec. 15	Pensacola	C. G. C. e Industria	
bk Danis	262	Nelson	15	Aracaji	Ch. Hecksher & Co.	
bgm Union	145	Ankersen	Jan. 2	Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co.	
German						
bgm Adler	241	Steenken	Oct. 25	S. Fe. do Sul	Santos, Abreu & Co.	
bk Rosanna	1280	Engel	16	Antwerp	Walter, Christiansen & Co.	
bk Frieda Malin	1297	Blaeken	27	Cardiff	Belmonte Rodrigues & Co.	
bk Othmarschen	1700	Stolzer	12	do	Max. Notmann & Co.	
bk Olga	530	Kaufmann	12	Cardiff	Macedo Junior & Co.	
bk Fritz von der Lahn	129	S. Cruz	22	S. Cruz	Santos Alves & Co.	
bk Götta	785	Rumpf	24	Wibsy	C. G. C. e Industria	
ship Fritz Reuter	1475	Hansen	25	Cardiff	Belmonte Rodrigues & Co.	
ship Charis Dickson	1375	Hansen	27	do	Wilson Sons & Co.	
bk Brilliant	1361	Kessal	31	do	do	
ship Kilo	1596	Wittus	12	do	Max. Notmann & Co.	Cape G. H.
Italian						
bk Giuseppe Cappadona	617	Mariello	Dec. 30	Marseilles	To order	
bgm Mana	230	Mignoni	Jan. 11	Itapemirim	do	
Norwegian						
bgm Selvig	206	Andersen	May 4	Macach	To order	
bk Arvig	130	Gustafsson	Nov. 15	Rio Grande	To order	
bk Maritima	479	Kristensen	15	Antwerp	To order	
ship Samhold	1200	Hoie	15	Pensacola	C. G. C. e Industria	Barbados.
ship Prince Robert	2634	Hansen	28	do	Belmonte Rodrigues & Co.	
bk Lidde	394	Hansen	29	Aracaji	To order	
bgm Frode	394	Hansen	29	do	To order	
ship Phos	1532	Johnston	29	Cardiff	Belmonte Rodrigues & Co.	
bk Prince Arthur	1532	Johnston	29	Newport	To order	
bk Racker	1532	Johnston	29	Hamburg	To order	
bk Carl Pehl	671	J. Olsen	29	Hamburg	To order	
bk Angot	390	Mathiesen	30	Wibsy	Herm. Stutz & Co.	
bk Hrolfin	409	Torjensen	31	Rangoon	To order	
Portuguese						
bk Agnes	630	Soares	Nov. 23	Oporto	To order	
bk Nova Uniao	393	Fernandes	Dec. 13	do	J. A. G. Santos & Co.	Buenos Aires
Swedish						
bk Robert	210	Fox	Dec. 4	Hudikswall	Ch. Hecksher & Co.	
ship Carl Hendrick	106	Sevanström	28	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	
bk Harmonia	465	Lutberg	30	Nordkoping	C. G. C. e Industria	

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been despatched.

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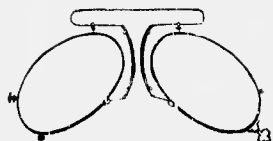
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Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 5, Travessa D. Blaes, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

EDWARD LEAV, 75 years of age, has resided 35 years in Brazil.
WILLIAM DAVIS, deserted on the 20th September 1890, at Rio de Janeiro, from banque Heclaouga

CAMERON MACINTOSH, 25 years of age; last heard of on board of the British ship *Tenent Court*.
REUBEN SAYERS, seaman on board the barquentine *Bonnet* which loaded at Imbituba for Rio de Janeiro, June, 1891.

Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kissen, whose husband was supposed to be in command of the Brazilian vessel *Guanabara*.
Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894

C. F. Ancell,
Acting British Consul General.

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" 17	Cyclone	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
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Mozart.....	20th	"
Hervellus (Bahia and Pernambuco).....	2nd	February

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Milton.....	12th	January
Chaucer.....	31st	"

For Liverpool:

Phidias.....	8th	January
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For Antwerp & Liverpool:

King Cawillon.....	16th	January
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Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Obers.....	10th	January
Bessel (Victoria).....	17th	"
Flaxman.....	24th	"
Herschel.....	31st	"

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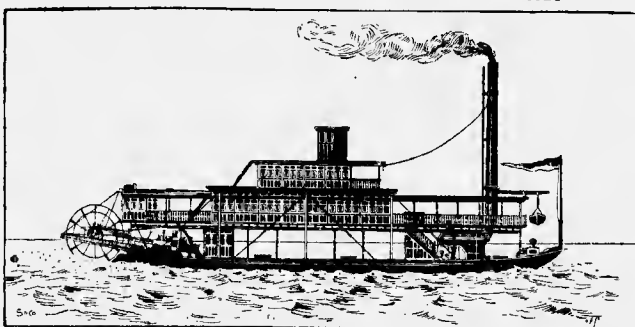
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